EUROPE.

The Social Condition in Prussia at Christmas.

England's Policy in the East and the Diplomacy of the United States.

Consolidation of the French Democracy Under the Army Bill.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Christmas Fetes and Observances-The United Christmas Fetes and Observances—The United
States and Russia—Free Trade—Mr. Bancroft to be Accredited to the Government of
the Bund—Prussian Representative in Mexice—Another German Actress to Visit Ameri---- Court Gossip. BERLIN, Dec. 26, 1867.

Christmas, with its busiling, wearying merriment, is "Niggers' Fourth" of to-morrow, but as the better-to-do burghers retire heavily to their beds this night the feast is for them ended, and to-morrow there will be nothing remaining of it but the remembrance, with trinkets for the little ones, a sense of ifatigued relief for the women and Kaizenjammer for the men; perhaps none can avoid

It is at least passing strange that this festival should have its seal and stronghold in Germany, from which of all civilized countries are supposed to come most of the objections to the central figure of it-the Saviour of the world. In other countries the evening and the morning make up the holiday, but here the time is ore than doubled. So strong, too, are its attractions and influence that not only all ranks and es but also all sorts and conditions of men of every creed and belief join in calebrating it, business is more religiously suspended than on the Sabbath, and the households of believers and of infidels, yea, even of those wanderers who have brought from their ancient Palestine nothing but their faith, alike make this day the occasion of their rennion, dance around evergreen trees, illuminated with tapers and with gifts, and look forward or backward to the pleasant fete throughout the twelvementh. The custom of making presents is more ally, too, of presents made by the givers themselves. soldiers, especially, while away their leasure hours in preparing specimens of their handlwork for their friends, and atmost every Christmas tree bears as fruit results of the skit and pattence of flans and Fritz, who, though they are chiged by nexorable military rule to spend Yulettle in dreary barracks, do not forget those who gather round the family hearth. Most New York beys and girls would be lattle peased by the toyl which are received with rapture by Bersin children. Young folks in America generally think that santa Claus, the Good, has workshops throughout this fand, and so he has, but the best of the gineracks made by his aritems are sent abroad, and one sacches almost in wain for the expensive playthings which dil Broadway show windows. Well gigh the only costi- toy that I have seen was a smart looking fluch which clambered about on a judien ball in a gilded cage, chirping away to the tune of a hourfied thalers, at the court jeweiler's instead of the usual assection that presents have been given more lavishly than ever before, the shopkespers complain that purchases have been extremely than. To the priess of the charty of the Bernners be it said that failing off is not entirely due to the depression of trade, out also to subscriptions for their starving countrymen in the ensern provinces.

A former resident of the capital would think a refersoldiers, especially, while away their lessure hours in

A former resident of the capital would think a reference to Christmas ment incomplete if no notice was taken of Christmas ment incomplete if no notice was taken of Christmas market, to which the peasantry were care accusiomed to bring the products of their industry in the long winter evenings and rainy days. This ancient institution has not been much respected by this innovating generation. The immemorial usage which has alterted to it certain squares is still observed, for the occupiers of the booths pay a goodly revenue to the Cuty Trenspure; but comparatively few of the bucksiers are peasants in their provincial garb, and a stroiling spectator can no longer linger here and there to hear the irosh country mothers and madens talking. Platt with one another end attempting to speak High German with the buyers. Softenof shopworn goods and wares have usurped the place of these annual visitors, and instead of the rural paiots the passer by is chafted in a dialect quite as different from the language of Lessing and Gostine—the slang of the Berlin lower classer. The most arrient patrons of the flair are of a geous said to have been unknown in the good old times—pick-pocket. Among the articles recommended for Christmas gifts—and everything safable, and some not, comes under the articles recommended for Christmas gifts—and everything safable, and some not, corner under the articles recommended for Christmas gifts—and everything safable, and some not, corner under the articles recommended for Christmas gifts—and a labor-saying contrivences gone easing machines and labor-saying contrirences gone easing machines and labor-saying contrirences gonerally. In previous seasons there has been a strong effort to bolster up domes in initiations or "improvements" of these inventions, but the title seems turning in favor the gonutic article.

Perhaps no class come in for a larger share of this A former resident of the capital would think a refer-

periodic silver knewest than the newspaper publishers.
One can readily imagine that in the presence of such an all absorbing event such vulgar matters as politics. One can readily imagine that in the presence of such an all absorbing event such sulgar matters as politics, wars and rumors of wars run a great danger of being ignored and forgotten. The members of both houses left town last week, regardless of the entirenties of the government to vote the appropriations for the coming year before their departure, thus saddenly depriving the editors of convenient materials for loaders. Continuental matters unusually quiet, and even the Fenian disturbances in England began to grow memotionus, when the Russian fascaide, which does not need to bother their absolute the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the Carl. This has turged out to be a very small agoing by hinting at the deep and mighty projects of the carl and the Carl and the Carl and the United States knew what a been they would confer upon their tellew agillators here by restoring American politics to the former even long of their way ikey would and the United States, when anything went wrong at home, and saying that the great example of the republic particle in Prussit were once never tired of positing to the United States, when anything went wrong at home, and saying that the great example of the republic which the Decider of these deared and supplied to collect the followed by their own gowerment. From the deep of the project is indispensable to establish the public credit and the project is indispensable to establish the public credit and the project is indispensable to establish the public credit and the project is indispe

enal monarchy. enately the thoughformore of the Fenius has

titien. Intelly the thoughtlessness of the Feminas has turifed. It is fast resource, and they are more at the fast resource, and they are more at the fast resource and they are more at least them. I was Japles in search of a father. A least that we want to be accredited to the Ferri says that the soon to be accredited to the to the King of Prassin is an Bond. Austra has brace dum of the North Ge.

The fact that the preparation of a wide to Pricy The fact that the preparation of a wide to Pricy The fact that the preparation of a wide in pricy The fact that the preparation of a wide in the Commellor Michaels, a firm collavor in free. Were fact the strains and the Commellor Michaels, a firm collavor in free without its significance, and doubties portation of the protective system by Nor. Germany, Etmin and the United States, the two expects to be a traderly towards more liberally in this respect on the part of some of the manufacturers.

The portion within which are a functed and firy Polish owners of calcium were to be allowed to said their landed property to foreign his expect, the forend sales will not the Commerce, the state where the allowed to said their landed property to foreign the state of some of the manufacturers.

The portion within which are a functed to said their landed property to foreign the state of some of the manufacturers.

The portion within the fallowed to said their landed property to foreign the state the calcium which are functed as foreign the calcium which are functed to said their landed property to foreign the state the calcium which are functed to said their landed property to foreign the state of the said and firy Polish owners of calcium which are functed to said their landed property to foreign the state of the said and firy Polish owners of desired which the speck of the said and the foreign the calcium to the collective note.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill Debate—Democratic Ambiguity which we are a public plea to favor of their functed in the function.

If the Army Bill Debate—Democra

the domestic life of Prince Frederick Charles and his beantiful wite anything but a model of fencity. As the story rans, like all stories worth telling, it rests on the best authority. The Princess dressed a spaniel in soldier style, not even forgotting a high round cap, for the amusement of her daughters. The glee to the nursery was at its height when the Prince, who was almost never seen in his "family circle," made his appearance. The sight of a cur frisking about in the uniform of his regiment was too much for the chivairous man, and he siapped his wife in the face. The most veracious chroniclers are at veriance regarding the rest of the scene, but some aver that the warrior received as good as he gave. Providence has sent them a son as their fifth child.

The Prustica Moniteur, of Berlin, of December 26, relative to the assertions of the French Journal, the Finance, that five organs of the Paris press had received mency from Prussia, says:—The King's government would not have paid the slightest attention to such an invention had it not been made in the Legislative Body, without its falsehood being at once asserted. We are officially suthorized to declare that the attirmation in question, whether collectively or in reference to each journal incriminated, is completely false and of pure invention.

TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Official Report of the Fighting in Crete-Two Engagements—Activity of the Greek Sympa-thizers—The Governmental Plan of Conces-sion—What the Insurgents Ask and Chance of a Settlement—Storm in the Bosphorus. Constantinoffe, Dec. 11, 1867.

to Ali Pacha, returned here a few days since, and re-ports fighting still going on. A steamer, arrived from Syra on the 7th, brought the crew of an English brig which was lost at Franco Castello, on the southeast coast of Crete, a part of the island held by the insurgects. The stranded vessel was laden with wheat, and the snivage accounts will probably be passed to the credit of profit and loss in the books of the Provisional Committee. Two engagements are reported by this

The Greeks display more energy than ever, and appear to have set to work again as earnestly as their adversaries. Two transports left Syra last week with provisions, ammunition and building material, the latter intended for the construction of huts for winter quarters, in order to avoid the discomforts and exposure of last year, when the insurgents were forced to find shelter in caves and holes in the ground. Caroneas, the insurgent chief, now at Athens, is reported to be trying to per-suade the government to declare war against the Turks. The Porte has just despatched a large transport with 500 masons and carpenters and the necessary material for the construction of sixty-three block houses to be erected in the mountain passes in such positions as to communicate with each other by signals, at each of which will be stationed one company of troops.

The recent storms having driven the vessels of the

blockading squadron from their stations renders it difficult to keep a watch on the movements of the Greek cruisers. By last accounts from Athens two or three Russian ships of war, assembled at the Pirmus on the occasion of the arrival of the King and Queen, had left to recommence the transportation of refugees from Candia. No other ships are now employed in this work. All Pacha will not return to the capital so soon as was expected; he continues hard at work, and has promulgated the new code of laws and the rules for their aliministration; in fact, should the new arrangements be faithfully carried out the people of no country can bonst of a milder government than the Cretans. What a contrast between their treatment and the fate of defeated rebels against the government of their friend, the Czar of Russial I a pursuance of the warning conveyed in the note of the five Powers, as the Ports refused to not in concert with them, it is left entirely free to not on its own responsibility, and no further political pressure is brought to bear. Is this the calm that precedes the storm? Time will tell.

Tuesday has was a great Mussulman holiday. Multitudes of the faithful assemblal from far and near to witness the departure of the carayan destined to carry the presents of the Sultan to Mecca. These presents are composed of shawls to cover the tomb of the Prophet and rich stuffs for the Cheriff, or chief guardian of the sanctuary, together with the annual subsidy of 20,000 Turkish pounds (about \$55.003).

The procession is composed of camels, dromedaries occasion of the arrival of the King and Queen, had left

sanctuary, together with the annual subsidy of 20,000 Turkish pounts (about \$85,000).

The procession is composed of camels, dromedaries and miles, mounted by turbaned ulcims and derivines, whose costumes have not changed for conturies. From Stambout the caravan crosses the Busphorus to Scutari, where the procession is reformed, and, reinforced by the arrival of pilgrams from the interior, sets out for a weary journey of three mouths to Arabia, by way of Damasons.

a weary journey of three months to Arabia, by way of Damacus.

The conference held here two years ago endeavored to prove that the choiera epidemic is attributable to the absence of the usual satitary measures during the annual assemblage of a vast number of pligrims at Mecca. Accordingly three doctors have been sent to Djeddah, commissioned to look after the general health, and are empowered to impose such quarantines as may be deemed necessary.

While these steps are being taken by the Turkish government, let us look further East and ask what precautionary measures against the outbreak of epidemics the English are adopting in that focus of infection, the banks of the Ganges? None that we can hear of. Since writing the first portion of my letter later news from Crete from a reliable source confirms the pacification of the disturbed districts. The malcontonts have all land down their arms, and are no longer disposed to combine their action with that of the outside instigators of the insurrection. They, however, claim the following concessions as conditions of their complete submission and future good behavier:

1. A new system of taxation.

1. A new system of taxation.
2. Exemption from inxation during five years for all the districts desolated by the war.
3. Withdrawal for ave years of the military exemption tax.
4. The creation of an agricultural back and a commission for making roads, harder improvements and other public

At about three c'clock P. M. on Sunday last a sudden squall, amounting atmost to a hurricane, were over the loopingrue, causing destruction and loss of life among the numerous cateness and small craft. Buring the height of the gale, which was not of more than twenty minutes' duration, a calque was dashed by a tremendous wave against the quay of the pulsee and the passengers were thrown completely over the quay against the iron fence of the palace garden. The Switan, who had been surveying the acene from his windows and had witnessed the desperate effects of the beatman to save his calque, was so affected by the incident that he immediately sent him eighty Turkish pounds, when he went on his way rejoicing, baving turned his misfortures to so good account.

The New Free Press of Vienna gives the following information on this subject.—There is no question here of war ships, but of merchantmen. These tast secure themselves when they arrive in the evening in the buoys at the entrance of the Bardanelles, and do not penetrate the strains till a cannon shot gives them the signal on the following meraing. This is the rule which is swished to modify. Russia took the initiative in the matter. Prissia and Italy atterwards joined her, and lesity England. Those Powers presented to the Pertodentical note on the subject. France and Austria, and "edering the existing rule as prejudical to their

The Army Bill Debate-Democratic Anniga.

other class of oppressed becausely; a committee of ladies has writed upon him for a public plea to favor of their emances had been been as a supposed in the public plea to favor of their emances of public plea to favor of their emances of the patient, that is the word the processor and his friends use.

Baron von Magnus, late Pragit.

Adjusted in court of Monds.

Minister at Mexico, Hardy and Alley and Alley and a second in the importance weath and some account of his limeness weat

fault with, but the foreign policy which wifully or through want of skiil or judgment has paved the way for it. A country or a government can no more be stopped on the brink of a war than a horse at full gallog can be suddenly brought up as it is in the act of taking a leap. Now that kind of control which stops or directs events at their outset is the exclusive privilege of responsible cabinets. Consequently, to refuse to vote the Army Bill simply owing to the existence of personal government, is tantamount to a refusal to arm the country unless the constitution be reformed. For our part was should have not the least objection to this modes operand if it had the smallest chance of success, but as operand if it had the smallest chance of success, but as a country without improving the constitution, we should no more recommend than assume ourseives the responsibility of such a course.

The Paris Epoque, contradicting the rumor that a diplomatic understanding exists the treations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London have been for some time past cool rather than amicable.

The Paris Patric mays that the proposal for the Roman

London have been for some time past cool rather than amicable.

The Paris Patric says that the proposal for the Roman Conference had originally been accepted by the majority of the Powers, and was received by all with sympathy. The objections had reference to some points of detail, and have led to further negotiations, which are already so far advanced that "a result may be expected within a given period."

At Notre Dame Father Hyacinthe delivered a speech on the probabilities of war, which the France, of Paris, tells us "greatly moved" the congregation. The reverend speaker went in for the existence of small States as guarantees for the "upholding of right." He seemed to think war imminent.

OUR GAS MONOPOLY.

Manufacture and Distribution of Gns in the City-London and New York Statistics-What It Costs to Manufacture and Distribute the Article-Calculation from Facts and Observations-Profits of a Gas Company.

From every hand, wherever gas mains have pene

trated, arise complaints both as regards the extortions of gas companies and as regards the inferior quality of the article manufactured. Gas insufficiently purified and imbued with offensive odors is let loose in every parlor and sleeping room in the city, while in the vice nity of the gas works themselves the exhalation of offensive and noxious odors is absolutely intolerable. A year or more ago the Sanitary Commission took the matter into its hands, and from a late report it appears effected. The number of complaints has been materially lessened, and their frequency has become somewhat so often filled with deleterious gases; the inhabitants in the vicinity of gas houses are not so often compelled selves in dungeons to prevent sufficiation, and generally people are enabled to breathe with more comcomfort. The evil has continued, however, in a somewhat mitigated form, and after short periods of in which complaints are not made, and the fact that the nulsance is abated for a-time proves that were the proper paids taken by gas companies it might be ob-viated. The purifiers are permitted to become over-loaded, and coal in which a heavy percentage of sulphur exists, being less expensive, is used in the process of manufacture. An inferior quality of gas, mbued with a sulphurous odor, is thus produced, dis tributed and consumed. The Sanitary Committee has invited consumers generally to assist in tracing the nuisence to its cause and in ascertaining which company is the offender; but this can only be done by tracing the odors to the place whence they emanate. The Board has also directed two of its inspectors to look into the matter, though nothing of importance has as yet been developed. It may seem strange that a supervision of this sort should be necessary; but necessary it is, for the reason that every company when accused denies point blank and makes no effort to abate the nursance, insisting that the owners of some neighboring factory are the guilty parties. There is no company, however, is not perfectly aware of the condition of its factories, engineers being in the habit of reporting daily, and there is no company which could not at a trifling expense obviate every difficulty. The Manhattan Gas Company has made an effort to absorb superfluous gases and thus render its works inoffensive, but by the New York Company _othing has as yet been done, though many complaints have been preferred and frequent promises of reform have been made, to be conveniently forgotten at the earliest opportunity. The absorption of the refuse gases is a matter attended with little expense, and yet from week to week companies delay to act and put off the public by promises to be kept at the Greek calends.

The difficulty in dealing with gas companies is from the fact that the public is more or less dependent, and the further fact that the gas companies are more or less independent, having really a monopoly of the lighting of the city. There are no means of correcting the evil except by appropriate legislation, and it is to induce and supply the data for appropriate legislation that a collec-tion of facts, in as far as they could be obtained, has been made in relation to the subject. New York is sup-pised with gas principally by three companies—viz: the Manhakan, the New York and the Metropolitan. A fourth company—the Harlem—operates on the upper end of the island, and must, therefore, be included in the list. As nearly as can be estimated the relative pro-

duction lows:-	of these	companies	aunually	stands as fe
Manhatt New Yor Metropo	litan			850,000,0
				2,091,996,0 858,830,0
The panies	districte I	the whole i	pplied by	these four collare distribut
New Yo	rk Compa	nv		District Suppli ow Grand str

New York Company ... City below Grand street Hanhattan ... From Grand to Thirty-fourth street Hanhattan ... From Grand to Thirty-fourth street Metropolitan. Thirty-fourth at , north to Seventy-ninth st. Harlom Company ... Harlom and the north of the island The number of street lamps relatively lighted corresponds with the territory over which the gas is distributed, and stands proximately as subjoined ... 6,822 Manhattan ... 6,000 to 7,000 Metropolitan ... 6,000 to 7,000 to Few of the leading batels at present macutement there is no possibility of determining the exact cost of manufacture and distribution per cubic foot. There is no difficulty, however, in arriving at the proximate profits of the gas business. The Manhattan Gas Company, for instance, has manufactured the year I,105,000,000 cubic rect of gas, from which is to be deducted a wassage of thereton per cent, leaving the table of net production for which the company is paid as follows:—

Grass production ... 1,105,000,000 Deduction for wastage ... 155,350,000 Net production ... 1,000,600 Deduction for wastage ... 155,350,000

Deduction for wastage. 155,350,000

Net production. 1,039,650,000

Number of code code (const. 121,000

Number of cubic feet per ton. 257,000

Number of cubic feet per ton. 257,000

Assuming that the company pays for its coat at an an average rate of \$4\$ per ton, the cost of the raw material out of which a "uble feet of gas is produced amounts to just four-tening or "mill, while the cost of the manufactured article to the phile is force, where cents per hundred. A margin of "cuty-four can," and sixtening in therefore left upon "which to base the cost of production and distribution and "to legitimate pront of the company. It will be noted thus, "to average production per ton of coal a shout the same as that indicated in London by some experiments made gomestime, of which the following are some of the results:—

	Kund of Coal. Cubic Feet of Gas Per
	AL STORY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	English coking. Newcastic
	Transmitted Manager
	Bienkinsopp
	Wall a martines
	Leverton
	Caunel 1
ı	By Chi dana and managed halo a construction of
ı	found " at the average amount of gas which cou
ŀ	gen rated from Newcastle coal was 9,500 feet per
۱	onle the average generation from Cannel coal
١	equal to 15,000 feet per ton. These experiments
	however, made some years since when gas man
	nowever, made some years since when kee made
	turing was comparatively un cientific, and could
	data be furnished the amount of gas produced pa

tering was comparatively un condition, and could later data be furnished the amount of gas produced part on from Newmanie and Cannet might appear to have been materially increased. With the present facilities for manufacture the best qualities of Pennsylvania cost ought to produce at least 12,000 feet of gas per ton, and the fact that not more than eighty per cent of this average is produced demonstrates the miserable inferiority of the coal used at the various gas works of the city. But if the quantity of gas netted be only taken into consideration, it is equally easy to make a calculation of aggregates. Taking the production of the Manhattan Gas Company as a basis, some results may be educed which will be equally curious, starting and unfavorable to the honesty of the companies are production. The thirtiesn per cent to be deduced is the company's own estimate, and the writer cannot, therefore, be found fault with for using it. Admitting this adduction, therefore, to be sufficient to cover oil leakage, wastage and steal, and adopting the price of twenty-five cents per hundred as the bases of calculation, the following result is obtained:—

| Date | Total receipts after deducting cost of ma-

Total receipts after deducting cest of material.

Netted per hundred.

From this \$2,115,125, there remain to be deducted several items which will malerially reduce it—viz., the cost of labor in producing and distributing, the item of taxation, which, however, the consumer pays; the per-

centage of wear to retorts and mains, the sercentage of wear to meters—again paid by the consumer—and the cost of repair, with the 12½ per cent profit which has become a sort of rule with gas companies.

Upon these points—the cost of labor and other items—companies are provokingly reticent, and, in fact, insist that they know nothing whatsoever about it. The brief rotes of an interview has by an inquirer withshe secretary of one of the leading gas companies will, after the manner of Jay Cooke's Fennsylvania farmer, illustrate the quality of this reticence. The subjoined is nearly a literal transcript of the conversation:

REPORTER (courteously dofling his hat)—Secretary of the ——Gas Company, I believe?

SECRETARY (blindly smiling)—Yes, sir.

REPORTER (in a business like way)—I represent the New York Hearlo, and would like a few items of information.

SECRETARY (still smiling)—Anything I can give you

New York Herato, and would like a few thems of the formation.

Secretary (still smiling)—Anything I can give you, sir, consistent with the interests of the company.

Exporter—What is the quantity of gas consumed per year by the patrons of your company?

SECRETARY—I shall have to send for the engineer's report; couldn't you call in the morning?

Rivorras—Are there no reports at hand from which data can be furnished?

REFORTER—Are there no reports at hand from which data can be furnished?

ScatterAry—I'll seable delay, the report is produced, and the official, carefully placing himself so there can be no looking over his shoulder, unfolds the document gingerly, and inquires what is wanted.

REFORTER—What is the quantity of gas manufactured by your company yearly?

SECRETARY—ADOUT 1,105,000,000 cubic feet.

REFORTER—The amount of coal used?

SECRETARY—121,000 tons.

REFORTER—What is the percentings of waste?

SECRETARY—Thirteen per cent, about five per cent of which is stolen by the consumer.

REFORTER—How many miles of street main has your company?

REFORER—How many miles of street main has your company?

SECRETARY—About fifteen miles.

REPORTER—What is the cost of labor per foot in gas production?

SECRETARY—Have never made up any statistics.

REPORTER (extending his hand amiably)—Permit me, air, just to glance over that report and save you the trouble of reading. I can easily extract the facts I want without detaining you from business.

SECRETARY (with a frightened air)—Oh, I can give you all the items quicker than you can find them; the report is in manuscript.

REFORTER (blandly)—Never mind that; don't let me detain you further; I am an adopt at deciphering hieroglyphics.

SECRETARY (slowly recovering from his fright)—Oh, no. I cannot betray the secrets of the company. No private company cares to have its affairs paraded before the public.

REFORTER—But when a company makes money out of public heavening the paradet habits.

the public,

REFORTER—But when a company makes money out of
a public necessity its affairs become to an extent public

prehension.

REPORTER—But I propose no partial statement, and surely you cannot object to the clearing up of any misapprehension which may have arisen from partial and garbled statements by making an authentic and complete

one.

Securiary (still unconvinced)—The company has never made up any statistics. The balance books settle all questions of profits.

Reporter—Very well. Give a statement from the books, and leave me to make the calculation, or allow me to gather what I can from the engineer's report.

Securiary—I think it would be better to visit the gas works; you'll learn all details of manufacture there.

Reporter—The details of manufacture are not what I want. I want the cost of manufacture.

Securiary—I have never made any statistics on that subhoot.

subject.

Reporter—Are there not several hotels which manu-

REPORTER—Are there not several notes which manufacture their own gas?

SECRETARY—I know of none.

REPORTER—Has nobody ever made up the statistics of gas production and distribution and their cost?

SECRETARY—Nobody that I am aware of.

REPORTER—Cannot access to the books be obtained by way of getting material for authentic statistics?

SECRETARY—I think not; I should not feel at liberty to grant it.

to grant it.
The reporter courtesied himself out of the dignitary's The reporter courtesied himself out of the dignitary's presence with partial statements singing in his ears, and with an I'm-in-a-dilemina sort of consciousness quite unnatural to a newspaper gas commissioner. It happens, however, that there are data by which proximately to arrive at the profits of a gas company. Although none of the leading hotels of the city manufacture their own gas, some have hitherto done so at a great reduction of cost. The Fifth Avenne Hotel began in this way, and was enabled to supply itself at about half the cost now involved. The offensive odors disseminated in their neighborhood by the presence of gas works were the sole reasons for discontinuance. The relative proportions of cost in raw material, manufacture and distribution can, however, be calculated with considerable accuracy from data furnished by English reports in relation to the subject. In the case of the British Gas Company against the parish of Ratcliff some interesting facts an relation to these proportions were developed, in which the following schedule is a statement:—

Total annual receipts for light.....£21,732

tecespts for residual products, coke, coal tar, &c.	4,000
Total EXPENDITORES,	22/01/2/2
Joal, 12,332 / 400s. £9,163 Jame for puritying. 267 Nages. 5,092 Repairs of meters. 82 Rent of meters. 60 Rates and taxes. 650 Office expenses. 742 Salaries directors. 50 Law expenses. 70 Lad debts. 400	400
Total expenses£17.756	

	No.	
Balance. Forcemage of profit on receipts. This table is, perhaps, too indefinite to base fon upon, and one or two more may be about the same date the affairs of a second Lorany were estimated as follows:	a cal	icula- uced.
Cost of coal		
Wear		1,333

follows:-Per Cent. | Cost of material | 13 to 13 to 14 to 15 to 15

Cost of material Per Cost.
Later of manufacture 15%
Cogt of distribution 39%

Leakage andwastage..... 166,711 the whole.

Cost of distribution, thirty-nine and a balf per cent of the whole. 424.844

\$1,275 555

Excess of gross receipts over costs ... \$1,223,570
Cost of manufacture and distribution per
cubic foot. 1.3-10 cents
Profit per cubic foot. 1.2-10 cents
A proximate statement of the statistics of gas manufacture and consumption will further illustrate the
enormity of this exterion. The city consumes annually
about 2,637,490,000 cubic foot of gas at an annual cost
of about 2,6,69,890 and at an annual cost to the companies of one and three-tenths cents per cubic foot—
the cost per hundred to the public being twenty-five
cents.

Total cost manufacture and distribution ..

the cost per fluidred to the public being twenty-five cents.

s The raw material out of which a cubic foot of gas is manufactured costs four-tenths of a cost, at the rate of four dollers per ten for cost; and the cost of manufacture and distribution ought not to exceed the restance are cult more—if any reliance is to be placed upon English estimates.

The cost of labor is, however, considerably beavior in New York than in London, which materially enhances the cost of production and distribution. Calculating from the few data attainable on this subject, the sub-

and table of proportions is very nearly correct in its

Total

Taking this scale, which makes more than a far allowance for the difference in wages, the most favorable estimate for the honesty of the companies is easily educed. For instance, a ton of coal produces or yields on the average 9,500 cubic feet of gas, the cost of a ton of coal being perhaps four dollars. The cost of 9,500 feet of gas may therefore be calculated as follows:

Per Cent.

20

24 00

Total.....\$2,226,400

Should be held accountable to be be legislation, and since gas companies refuse to make any statements of their affairs, let a commission be appointed afficially to investigate and empowered with authority to send for

since gas companies refuse to make any statements of their affairs, let a commission be appented affacially to invertigate and empowered with authority to send for persons and papers.

Of the Staten Island Gas Company no mention has as yet been made. This company has about fifty miles of street mains, and manufactures about twenty million cubic feet of gas annually.

Nor can Brooklyn boast of a better administration of her gas companies than can New York. The annual consumption of Brooklyn is about three-tentia that of New York.

The quality of the article produced in both cities is especially bad, and it frequently happens that the purification has been very imporfect. Three things, therefore, should be prescribed by law—viz., the use of coal unsulphrated to the least possible degree; a proper alministration of the process of manufacture, and such a prescribed cost per foot to the public as may be deemed within the limits of legitimate profit. The cost of gas for the public iamps is an item with which everybody is familiar. It may be noted an puscent that the gas bills of several of the leading houses of the city vary from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per week for the same quantity of gas which it would really cost from seventy to a hundred dollars to manufacturer.

NEW YORK CITY. COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term.

motions:

No.

No.

Donne et al. vs. Bank of 72—Lorge vs. The Mutual N. Merica & B.

General Research vs. Denison 23—Life Ins. Co.

General Vs. Denison 23—Life Ins. Co.

General Vs. Dinsmore, 76—Mendenhail vs. Kinck, 77—Rocke vs. Atwood, 77—Rocke vs. Atwood, 77—Rocke vs. Atwood, 78—Isignal vs. Herz.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

The Mutual No.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Held by Judge Joseph F. Barnard. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

No.

519. Drew vs. Dam.

561.—Snare vs. Ludlow.

561.—Frebisher vs. Long
Island RR Co.

213.—Gregory vs. DeGroot,
656.—Growley vs. Clark.

849.—State Bank of New
ark vs. Sackett et al.

851.—Townsend vs. White.
953.—Fogg vs. Bassford.

977.—Romaine vs. Lemlein.

859.—Sloan vs. Luttger.

977—Romaino va. Lemlein. 989—Sloan va. Luttger. 859—Sloan va. Luttger. 801—Mazon va. Cameron. 835—Hardity va. Shielda. 903—Baldwin va. Bodine et al.

Supreme Court-Circuit-Part 2.

Held by Judge Multin.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Nos.

564—Tucker vs. Long Island
Railroad Co.
Sof-Tucker vs. Long Island
Railroad Co.
Sof-Machers et al. vs. Mely
et al. com.
766—Machers et al. vs. Macy
et al.
Sof-Christie, Jr., vs. Moore
et al.
Sof-Christie, Jr., vs.
Sof-

Superior Court-Trial Term-Part 1.

Superior Court-Trini Term-Part 1.

Heid by Judge McChan.

Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.

No.
3561-Shapter vs. Doberty et

3339-Ward vs. Central Park,
Ac. R. R. Co.
3563-Band vs. Menichot.
3563-Band vs. Menichot.
3563-Luckey vs. Gannon.
3564-Gannon.
3566-Gannon.
3566-Gannon.
3567-Gannon.
3567-Gannon.
3568-Luckey vs. Gannon.
3568-Luckey vs. Gannon.
3568-Luckey vs. Gannon.
3569-Luckey vs. Gannon. Superior Court-Trial Term-Part 2.

Superior Court - Trhat Term - Part 2.

Held by Judge Joeca.

Nos.

Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.

2010 - Herst vs. De Comeau.
1865 - Merson vs. Booc.
2236 - Wallace vs. Mayor.
1844 - Perry vs. Rosecbist.
1858 - College vs. Anderdam
Fire losurages Co.
2338 - College vs. Anderdam
1859 - Wilson Ps. Harlen; and
N. J. Navigation Co.
1858 - College vs. Maid.
1858 - College vs. Maid.
1858 - College vs. N. V. Mar.
1859 - Grimm vs. R. V. Mar.
1850 - Grimm vs. R. Conan.

Common Pleas-General Term. No trial com extender. Marine Court-Trial Term. Court opens at the group.

Not.

104 - Statterly va. Renson.

11 - Statterly va. Renson.

23 - Gobbout va. Varing

35 - Gobbout va. Fedonoled.

25 - Honder va. Stradoun.

26 - Zenber va. Stradoun.

26 - Zenber va. Stradoun.

27 - Ponteo va. Steadoun.

120 - Fonteo va. Hammill.

127 - Wood va. Barnard.

128 - Norriva. Stones.

129 - Fonteo va. Hammill.

120 - Norriva. Stones.

120 - Norriva. Stones.

121 - Salbert va. Kempst.

121 - Salbert va. Kempst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Marsenotogical .- The weekly report of the observalions at the Park Meteorological Department shows that the barometer marked the highest day mean on Tuesday, 14th thet, and the lowest on Thursday, 18th, the dgurss being for the former 30 405 and the latter 29 593. The maximum height reached at seven A M. of the little was 30,470, the minimum noted at the same hour of the little being 29 881. The highest mean rige of the thermometer was 27 95 on Wednesdey, 15th, end the thermometer was 27 95 on Wednesdey, 15th, end the thermometer was 27 95 on Wednesdey, 15th, end the total 1833 on Sunday, 12th I', maximum reached was at three P M. 15th, heng 34.30, while the minimum was 15.00, noted on the mornings of the 12th and 18th. The weekly mean range of the beremeter was 30 48, and that of the thermometer 27.94. The course of 10s wind, with but one or two exceptions, was west, porthwest, and west-northwest. Snew follow the 15th for eighteen minutes, a few the Dakes only. A tunar balo was seen on the 12th inst, the ring presenting an appearance nearly perfect, the timer diameter being forty-wind degrees. There was also observed during the evening of the 15th inst, a faint polar light.

The Tenresers Wand Crizens' Foon Reuer Committee.—The found of this organization has been greatly nummented since the last report, the total amount collected reaching the handsome sum of \$1,000, including a contribution of \$200 by Hon, Wim. M. Tweed, State figures being for the former 30 405 and the latter 29 593.

The Thirthesta Ward Citizens' Poor Relief Committier.—The fund of this organization has been greatly
augmented since the last report, the total amount collected reaching the handsome sum of \$1,000, including
a contribution of \$200 by Hon. Wim. M. Tweed, State
Senator. The plan of operations agreed upon by the

Executive Committee appears to give universal satisfaction and cails forth many substantial expressions confidence. Tickets are furnished to visitors, an where, in their opinion, an opportunity is afforded for the judicious exercise of the charity an order is given one of the ward grocers for such articles of food as the holder may select to the amount of not more than on deliar. At these selections are considered to the amount of the provider than one of the charity of the charity of the provider than one of the charity one of the ward grocers for such articles of food as the holder may select to the amount of not more than one dollar. At the headquarters of the committee, the newly crected cabin at the junction of Grand street and East Broadway, the scenes presented during the official hours of reception of demands for relief are really heart-rending, and elequently appeal to the generosity of the benevolently disposed. The cierks have books in which are recorded subscriptions and also the names and residences of families in actual need of the bounty of the committee. These latter people are immediately waited upon oy the visitors for the election disprict and their cases disposed of. At a general meeting of citizens of the ward, held on Friday evening at 415 Grand street, the verbal roports of the visitors presented a wonderful degree of poverty and distress as existing within its limits, and the collectors were carnestly appealed to to be industrious in their efforts to raise meety. In the Tenth ward, at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Associatios, Ludiow street, excellent soup is daily given to all who feel disposed to make application for it. Long lines of men, women and children, with their keitles and other vessels, are formed on the sidewalk anxiously awaiting their turn to be served. The quantity thus disposed of is quite immense and certainly relieves many from the pangs of hunger. A meeting of the residents of the Seventh ward will be held this evening for the purpose of forming an organization similar to the one now up successful operation in the Thirteenth ward. Judge Shandley and other leading citizens have the matter in hand.

For the Relier of the Poon .- On Saturday evening men to take into consideration the condition of the poor and the best means of extending relief to all sufferers and the best means of extending relief to all sufferers in this city was convened at the Bible House. Fourth avenue. A temporary organization was effected by selecting Mr. Williams as chairman pro tem. and the appointment, at a subsequent hour, upon a full and free interchange of views between those present of a committee, composed of Messrs. Williams, Russell and Austin, to perfect an organization that would enlist the sympathies of the public and reach the great object (without unnecessary machinery) proposed. The organization will, so far as possible, identify itself with the other charitable associations now in the field, and will call upon the various Christian churches to lend their countenance to it in the most direct manner. The meaning then adjourned to convene at the call of the chairman.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—CORRECTION OF AN EREGR.—The

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—CORRECTION OF AN ERROR.—The Corresponding Secretary of the Citizens' Association requests us to state that, through a cherical crior in making the press copy of the letter of the Citizens' Association to Speaker Hitchman (published in the Herald of Saturday, 17th inst.) on the proposed bill specially appropriating \$500,000 as additional relief for the peor of this city, the Association was made to assert that \$500,000 of the fund would be used for the satiries of the twenty-one special officials to be created. The sum should have been stated at \$50,000. FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNCILMAN LONG. -Yesterday

afternoon the remains of the late Councilman James Long were removed from his late residence, in Jay street, to Greenwood Cemetery, under escort of both branches of the city government and deputations from the old Fire Department, the Union Base Bali Club and the old Fire Department, the Union Base Ball Club and an immense concourse of private citizens, numbering nearly one thousand persons. Among the pailbearers, numbering twelve, were John Decker, Chief Engineer of the old Fire Department; Senator Norton, Alderman Coman, President of the Board of Calderman Coman, President of the Board of Counclimen; Alderman O'Brien and Moore, Councilmen Daly and Lamb and Coroner Flynn. About haif-past one o'clock the Rev. Dg. Weston, of St. John's Episcopal church, proceeded to intone the impressive burial service of the Episcopal liturgy, at the cenclusion of which the body of the deceased, encased in an elegantly fluished silver mounted rosewood casket, appropriately inscribed, was placed in a position so that the departed gentieman's large number of relatives and friends might have an opportunity to pay a parting tribute of respect to all that remained of him who had won many sincore friends through the exercise of many amiable characteristics, As soon as this mark of respect was concluded the casket was closed and removed to the hearse, which soon after moved away, followed by some sixty carriages and about siven hundred persons on foot. The funeral carriege reached Groenwood about four o'clock, and dispersed immediately after the remains had been committed to mother earth.

Fatal Railroad Accident — Yesterday morning Coro

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning Coro ner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest in 126th street, nearly opposite the Tweifth precinct station house, over the remains of Andrew Thompson, late a house, over the remains of Andrew Thompson, late as flagman and switchtender in the employ of the Harism Raitread Company, who died from the effects of injuries received on the morning of the 13th inst, by being run over by a train of cars in Harism. The left foot of Mr. Thompson was completely severed from his body, the right foot badly crushed, besides which he was terribly bruised about the body. Deceased, who was sixty-five years of age, a native of Western New York, has left a widow and six children, who live on the corner of 113th street and Third avenue.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Hawkins and Lizzle Sickles, were arrested and brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police
Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a poplin dress
from Victoria Cooper, of No. 156 Waverley place. The
dress, which is valued at \$50, is alleged to have been
kept in a closet in complainant's house, where the accused were stopping, and from the fact that Victoria was
informed that the two women were seen in the closet
she believes them guilty of taking the property. The
prisoners plead not guilty to the charge, but were committed to answer in default of ball.

A TURBULENT CUSTOMER - ROBBING HER COMPANION. -Lizzie Phillips, nineteen years of age, born in Jersey City and living at No. 79 Delancey street, is not the most amiable of her sex, as was shown by her course of conduct on Saturday night. Meeting with Hugh McNeil, of 335 Grand street, Williamsburg, Lazzie introduced conduct on Saturday night. Meeting with Hugh MoNeil, of 335 Grand street, Williamsburg, Lezzie introduced herself and became quite communicative. They strolled and chafted together till reaching the house 148 Hester street, when the attractive and magnanimous Lizzie invited Hugh to indulge in a glass of beer. Re consented to drink at her expense, and while in friendly conversation. Hugh missed from his pockets a gold watch valued at \$40 and \$57 in legal tender notes of various denominations, and charged Lizzie with the theft, which, of course, she donied. Becoming indignant to the highest degree Lizzie soized a heavy water pitcher and broke it over his head, thus disfiguring him in such a manner that he could scarcely have been recognized by his friends. Officer Decker, of the Fourteenth preciact, was called in, and after arresting Lizzie made a search, which resulted in finding the missing watch and the pocketbook, minum the contents, on the floor, where they had been dropped. He money could not be found, and it is a mystery what the prisoner could have done with it. Justice Hogan committed Lizzie to the Fombs for trial.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

In this department the work is steadily progressing, and the head of the department, being continually on hand and inaugurating improvements in the business of

the office, gives to the place a remarkable vitality.
In connection with this department it may be of terest to notice that in the vaults and old closets are innumerable documents, many, perhaps, of great value, stored away in a most promiscuous manner. There are deeds, mortgages, wills, letters patent, charlers, evidences of litigations and documents of all sorts inscribed on paper or volum, many of them dating from the go-called

Good old colony times.

When we lived under a king.

and bearing the seals of the Georges, which, if even of no value as documentary evidence, would delight the hearts of many antiquarians.

But, to the discredit of some late or former officials, it must be said that no record or index of these papers or their contents has been left, if even prepared, and it is even aggeried that under a former administration loads of the party lent rolls were carried away and sold to a manufacturer of the comments in the color of the seal of the party indexed, and also that on the office of the package.

This will not only expedite business, but will give to the entire office a semblance of systematic arrangement which it at present does not possess.

WESTCHESTER.

ALLEGED BROTAL ASSAULT ON A NEGRO AT NEW ROchalls. - Miles Goodman, a colored coachman in the employ of a gentieman named L. F. siller, residing at New Rechelle, was, a few days ago, while waiting at the depot, attacked by two men, named, as sileged, Marshall and Gregan, and beaten to a shocking manner about the head and face, one of the unfortunate man's eyes bring nearly knocked out. The darky states on oath that his assartants had not the slightest cause or provocation whatever for assaulting bits. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged perpetrators of the cutrage.

A RAID ON UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS AT YOURERS --About a dozan executions have been entered against a like number of liquor dealers, who have been doing a produble business in the village of Youkers without being properly fertified with the signature of an Excise Commissions. These warrants have been issued under the old State law, which provides that any person selling figuors without a license may, on conviction, be fined \$50 for every glass sold, or be incarcerated in the county jail until the fine is paid.

A "CENTRAL PARR" IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A FAR

SHRITED PROPOSITION, —A proposition is now being seriously considered by a number of wealthy and influential